DISTINGUISHED METHODISTS.

Lending a Helping Hand to Brethren in Omaha-

FOUNDING THE FIRST CHURCH.

Meeting of Methodist Ministers Last Night-Addresses By Bishop Hurst and Prof. Ben-

nett.

For the Church.

On invitation of the pastor and leading members of the First-or Pickering, as it is now called-Methodist Episcopal church, Bishop J. F. Hurst, Prof. Bennett, of the Garrett Biblical institute; Rev. Dr. Frye, editor of the Christian Advocate at St. Louis, and Rev. Dr. Stowe, of the Methodist Book Concern, Chicago, came to Omaha at the conclusion of the Northern Nebraska conference at Fremont, and passed yesterday in the city. They were entertained by Hon. George W Frost, Mr. George P. Bemis, Mr. A. T. Rector, Mr. R. C. Patterson, Rev. Dr. Maxfield, and Rev. Dr. Phelps, presiding elder of the Omaha district, who escorted them on a drive through the city that took in all the Methodist churches, complete, in course of construction or improvement, and to all the sites contemplated for the erection of new church structures, the greater part of their attention naturally being given to the splendid site on Twenty second and Dayenport streets for the elegant structure proposed as the successor of the old First. The location and surroundings were highly commended by the visitors, who took in the magnificent views it affords of the city, north, east and south, and of the grand sweep of the Missouri river for miles, the prairie stretch beyond, and the broken hills of Iowa in the distance.

Last evening a meeting wa w held in the church, the pastor, Rev. J. B. House, presiding, and addresses we re made by the distinguished visitors and some laymen, mainly upon the importance of doing the best that can possible done to make the structure all that Methodism will require in the future as its central church in a

metropolitan first class city.

After brief religious and musical exercises Rev. Mr. House said that the visitors has been shown during the day what the Methodists are doing in the city and what they propose to do. For years he said the church has been crippled here by the lack of one strong center, and in that respect had been weak where others are growing stronger. However, he looked hopefully shead and hoped to see the capstone placed within a year and the new church

sompleted and ready for service.

After a solo, "Come Unto Me," by
Mrs. Clark, Prof. Bennett was introduced. He professed himself utterly
amazed at the stage of development he had witnessed in Omaha and Nebraska, and he felt smaller every time he returned east from the great west. He wanted this great gateway to show to the remainder of the country what it can do, in giving liberally toward the erection of a church suitable for a pity of 250,000 inhabitants, which he believes Omana will contain within twenty years. The trouble with the Methodist thurch in the west is that it doesn't push torward sufficiently to hold the young men by having suitable places of worhe wanted to see a \$75,000 structure on it, and if it went to \$100,000 he would throw up his hat and rejoice. He wanted a church that would be a pride to Omaha.

Bishop Hurst, who was announced as "a real, live bishop," wanted to see a \$100,000 structure on the lot. Omaha and Nebraska have been a magnificent revelation to him, and he wanted the church here to keep pace with the general progress. In his travels he had seen many churches in ill-selected localities-some times on narrow, back streets—simply because somebody had donated the lots, that it might benefit other property. Such gifts should be refused, because they set the church back for decades. He favored the formation of a standing committee, or union, on church locations in each city. They have worked successfully in Buf-Cleveland, Rochester and some other cities, where locations for new churches are thus selected and acted upon by the association of ministers, and the money promptly raised by special collections in each church. He didn't believe that Omaha will have to wait twenty years or even ten years, for its 250,000 population, and he was glad to see the Methodists here disposed to build wisely and numerously, and with a determination to overcome all obstacles.

Mr. A. T. Recter said that the brethren who came down from the conference had had their eyes opened by their drive through Omsha, but he believed they would be opened still wider if thy should come a year hence and see the new church. He spoke of his own enthusiasm in the matter, and said that he was "a Methodist from the top of his head to the sole of his feet; was of the third generation of Methodists, and in his little christian home, by God's grace, was trying to raise a fourth generation of Meth-

dists." [Laughter], Mr. R. C. Patterson, on being called to the front, expressed himself still more hopefully of Omaha's future. If the city continues in the ratio of growth that characterized the last five years, it will have its 250,000 inside of five years more, and its half million in less than twenty years. The court house, though not yet completed, was thought to be too large when it was commenced, but now it is found to be too small, and so it would be with the churches.

Mr. George P. Bemis was called to the

front. He had but recently returned to the city, with the object of continuing here. Although he had not long been a member of the church and felt that he was even guilty of presumption in speaking of it, he would contribute \$5,000 to the new structure, and if any four gentlemen would contribute each a like amount he would then give \$5,000 addi-tional. He spoke of his interest in the church through his wife, whose father was Rev. Dr. Pickering, an old time Methodist clergyman. He thought that "any member of the church worth half or a quarter of a million, or even \$25,000, o wouldn't give 5 per cent of that to the church is not a good Methodist."

[Laughter].

Mr. R. C. Patterson again came forward and said he had lately been assimilating with the Presbyterian church, but he had imbibed of Methodism in his youth, and thought it the best "ism" ex-tant. He would give \$1,000 on condition that the church be of stone and to cost not less than \$75,000.

Rev. Mr. House then announced that the previous subscriptions of \$12,000 had thus been increased to \$18,000. The meeting was then closed by the singing of the

doxology,
Bishop Hurst starts early this morning for Broken Bow to attend the northwestern conference, after which he will proceed to Lincoln to preside at the Nebraska conference. The other visitors return to their homes to-day.

Newspaper Wanted.

Wanted to buy an old established daily and weekly newspaper in a western city of not less than 50,000 population. One with building and all machinery equip-nent preferred. Address A Buyer, care of Lord & Thomas, Chicago, Ili.

BOARD OF TRADE An Unimportant Meeting Held Las

Evening.
The regular monthly meeting of the board of trade was held in the chamber of commerce last evening. President Meyer occupied the chair but, owing to the threatening nature of the weather, there was but about fifteen members present. The minutes of the last two meetings were read by Secretary Nattin-

ger, and approved.

President Meyer, in reference to a criticism by a morning paper, explained that he had taken the chair on the night of the special meeting to consider the question at issue between the mayor, council, police and fire commission because he had called the meeting and it would be an insult to the board to give up the chair to a stranger.

Mr. Meyer's action was approved. The board of directors reported they had appointed on the provision commit-tee Messrs. Meday, Welker, Brady, Sheely and Troxell; committee on grain, Messrs. Her, McWhorter, Merriam, White and Evans.

The board also reported that they had rented the bank room in the building to the Nebraska Savings bank at a rental of \$3,000 for the first year, and \$3,600 a year for the next four years.

Mr. Evans, from the committee on con-ference, reported that he had procured a certified copy of the resolutions adopted at the meeting to consider the fire and police commission question and had presented the same to Mr. Becnel, chairman of the council. That gentleman had notified him that he had designated the judiciary committee of the council to act on the committee of conference, and Mr Hascall, chairman of that committee, had told him later that he would be ready at any time, and the committee also, to attend any joint meeting of the committees which might be called.

The secretary stated that he had re-ceived a letter from a box factory in Chicago, the proprietors of which desired to come here with a slight bonus, if trackage for fifty cars could be secured. No action was taken on the subject and the meeting adjourned.

The three United States medals-one of gold and two of silver—are on exhibition at Edholm & Akin, with a \$100 gold watch to be presented by the firm to the competitor making the highest score. The gold medal is valued at \$80, and on the reverse side has the representation of an Indian on horseback hunting a buffalo. The silver ones, valued at \$40, have a representation of an Indian village, with its tepee, Indians, etc. They will be shot for at Bellevue under Colonel

Distinguished Marksmen.

Henry September 19, 20 and 21.

The Broderick Opera company invited the range officers to the Mikado. The banner run of the Mikado consisted of an A" target, and kneeling skirmish target Pish Tush had a target painted on his face, and in falling in one of the acts at a beat of the drum, he arose, and had on a paster, indicating a shot mark or hit. Yum Yum and others of the company received floral gifts from the officers number of them with a group of officers were photographed at Bellevue.

Worse Than Expected. LYONS, Neb., Sept. 12.-Editor BEE In your report, published on Friday, of the damages done by the runaway team you did not get the name of one of the ladies correct. Mrs. C. D. Hotchkiss received a severe cut in the forehead, and She was otherwise severely bruised and lost all her teeth. Mrs. Danner had her collar bone broken in three places. Mrs. Fritts was not hurt as stated on Friday by your reporter. Mrs. Hotchkiss and Mrs. Danner are doing as well as could be expected. W. D. SMITH.

Personal Paragraphs. ouis.

Thomas D. Wanless, of Chicago, is at Mr. J. L. Trobee, of Elwood, Neb., is at the Millard.

Mr. J. Coc, of Nebraska City, was at the Millard yesterday. Prof. Edward Orton, state geologist of Ohio, is at the Millard,

A. D. and W. U. Lane, of Shoshone agency, are at the Millard. Claus Spreckles, the sugar king of Cal-

fornia, will arrive in this city to-day. A. S. King and wife of Centralia, Kan., are at Ira B. Mapes, 1206 Catherine st. Messrs. Deuel and Bleckensderfer of the Union Pabilic, went out on an in-specting tour of the Republican Valley

branch vesterday. Chief Engineer Robert Gillham of the cable road is in the city. He is engineer of nearly every cable line being constructed in the west.

Ensign Selin Woodworth, of the United States navy, and wife were passengers on the morning Union Pacific from San Francisco to New York. W. L. Bedison, auditor of the Omaha

& St. Louis railroad, accompanied by his wife, left last Saturday morning for Kansas City on a visit to friends.

Yesterday Dr. Ralph was summoned to Ord, to attend to C. M. Jaques, who is dangerously ill. Dr. Leisenring will take charge of Dr. Ralph's practice until his return.

Rev. C. W. Savidge returned yes-terday from the Methodist conference at Fremont. He has been reappointed to the pastorate of the Seward street M. d. church. This makes his third year at that church. Colonel James Lillis of Kansas City,

who is building the cable line here returned home yesterday on a short visit. He is constructing three roads in Kansas City and has a franchise for another in St. Joseph, Mo.

Mark Senter and Tom Cahill, the con-ductors who had charge of the Union gratulations for their fine work. Not the slightest accident occurred. Charley Sweezy, the engineer, should come in for his share of praise.

Clem Chase returned yesterday from a two days' rest in Lincoln, and reports extensive preparations for the fair at that place this week. The displays in all the departments promise to be unusually fine and the capital expects a great influx of visitors.

P. P. Shelby, of Salt Lake, is in town and will probably remain three or four weeks. He is enjoying his three months' vacation given him by the Union Pacific company, the first he has had in seventeen years. He is in excellent health and proposes to make the most of the period of rest now given him.

Rev. C. W. Savidge upon his return from Fremont this morning received a telegram announcing the death of Mrs. D. H. Tyner, of Mankato, Minn., a former parishioner. Mr. Savidge leaves to-night to conduct the funeral services. Mrs. Typer is one of the most widely known ladies in Minnesota.

A Soldier's Sudden Death. Sergeant Jaborng, Company B, Seventh infantry, on duty in charge of scores at the Bellevue rifle range, died sudden ly about 3 a.m. Monday. He had been ailing some time with cholera morbus, arrangments had been made to send him to Fort Omaha for hospital treatment. He was an excellent, faithful

A Weak-Minded Boy Lost. J. T. Thornton, publisher of the Farragut Sentinel, is in the city looking for a lost son of John Mahowr, a farmer near

Farragut. The boy is but eleven years old, and is feeble-minded. August 31st his father sent him to the asylum for the feeble-minded at Glenwood, lowa, placing him in charge of the conductor on the train on which he was sent, but the railroad official forgot to attend to him. Since then nothing has been seen or heard of the little fellow, and his parents are greatly distressed over the affair. He is a very quiet, delicate looking boy, is small for his age, and has blue eyes and

THE CABLE TRAMWAY. Mr. Jonnson Tells of Delays, New Lines and New Cars.

K. Johnson, one of the leading spirits of the Cable, Tramway Company has just returned from California, where he has been for several months. He is as brown as a berry and as good natured as ever. He says the company has been unreasonably delayed in the laying of its tracks by its inability to obtain short rails rapidly enough for the work. This delay has compelled them to send Mr. Goodrich to the mills to see that the mr. Gillham says that the mills have been furnishing a St. Louis company with their rails in large quantities while they have given Omaha but one car at very long intervals. He thinks that about twelve car vals, He thinks that about twelve car loads would finish the track west on Dodge to Twenty-sixth from Twentieth street on the latter street from Harney to Cass, and on Tenth street from Dodge to Harney, and three of those cars are now on the way. If it had not been for this delay, the track would have been completed long ago, and both Messrs. Johnson and Morse hoped the public would bear with the open trenches until this difficulty could be overcome.

The company has ordered twenty passenger and lifteen grip cars, and these will reach here in the middle of next month. They will be run on two lines, Dodge street and Harney. The cars of one of these lines will be painted like Pullmans, those of the other lines of an orange color, like the newest ones in Brooklyn. Both the latter gentlemen say that these cars will be the finest in the country. the country.

Tom's Narrow Escape. Tom Pieronet, the well known and ever-popular ex-policeman, was bitten on the leg by a poisonous black spider. No attention was paid to the wound at the time, but subsequent swellings and pains caused him to consult Dr. Crowell. when it was discovered that he was dangerously poisoned. A strict attention to the doctor's instructions has brought him through all right and he was pronounced out of danger yesterday.

Securing Locations. The Murphy Packing company of Chicago has secured a few acres of land immediately south of the Swift packing house at South Omaha. It is understood that the firm does not intend building this fall, but recognizing the fact that in order to get hogs they must come to Omaha sooner or later, they have pur-chased a site for a packing house while the land can be had.

Brevities.

The bank clearances yesterday were \$610,235.01.

General J. E. Smith, whose law office was formerly at No. 1514 Douglas street, has moved to better quarters in the sec-ond story of the Drexel & Maul building. There is an extensive break in the water service at 1124 Saunders street, and much damage has already been effected. The street is badly washed and the adjoining pavement a wreck.

The rumors of a new steam motor line to the suburban town of Florence are taking shape again, and it is highly prob-H. S. Smith, of the BEE, left yesterday able that early winter will see the conmmation of the scheme. of wealthy capitalists have the project under advisement.

Frank Jones, alias Joe Norton, the hief with whom Detective Horrigan had a bloody tussle while attempting to ar-rest him on Sunday, was arraigned before Judge Berka yesterday on the charge of larceny, and sentenced to thirty days. Upon serving this term he will be rearrested for his assault on Horrigan.

H. C. Cook, of Chicago, from whom 1,200 of the reunion tents were rented, arrived in the city yesterday to look after the packing and shipping of these goods back to Chicago. A good many tents were sold to different G. A. R. organiza-tions. The 1,200 tents are valued at \$15,000, and were rented to the G. A. R. reunion company for \$1,500.

The trial of the clothing merchants who were arrested for keeping their stores open on Sunday, has been again postponed until Friday, the 16th, at 2 p. m. Isaac and Louis Rubin, of the firm of Rubin Bros., No. 518 South Tenth, and Charles Shaw, No. 315 South Tenth, were arrested yesterday on the charge of Sab-bath breaking, and will have their trial

on Wednesday, the 14th, at 2 p. m. A horse attached to a buggy, in which were an elderly lady and a couple of little girls, became frightened at a piece of flying newspaper, on North Four-teenth street, and ran away. The horse ran into the sidewalk near the corner of California street, the buggy was upset and the occupants dashed into the gutter. One of the little girls, Annie Moore, suf-fered a fracture of one of her arms below the elbow, and the lady, a Mrs. Culbertson, was bodily bruised.

A Doctor's Diploma. Dr. Purcell Reeves, No. 313 South Thirteenth street, is having trouble in regard

to the legality of the diploma he holds which was granted him by the Electric Medical college at Cincinnati, O. The de an of the college, B. K. Maltby, claims that the institution was not properly organized until 1883, and therefore Powell's liploma, which bears the date of October 31, 1878, does not legally entitle him to practice medicine. The curious feature of the matter is that the name of B. K. Maltby, who was then only a professor in the college, as pears as a voucher on Dr. Powell's diploma. Action has been commenced in the county court against Powell, with Ambrose & Munn as attorpeys for Maltby.

He Thumped the Ex-Marshal. Yesterday morning ex-Marshal Cummings had some trouble with a carpenter named John O'Neill, who has been working on his new building. O'Neill had not been hired by Cummings, but had com-menced work at the instigation of one of the workmen named Buckley. mings therefore refused to pay O'Neill for his work. Hot words ensued between the two, and finally the exasperated carpenter jumped upon Cummings and pounded him soundly. Cummings com-plained to the police and O'Neill was ar-

Officer Scanlan Discharged. The board of fire and police commissioners met yesterday afternoon and considered carefully the Scanlan-Mc-

Donald cutting affair. Scanlan's and McDonald's father, beside a number of witnesses of the fight, were examined. The case seemed a clear one against Scanlan, and it was decided to discharge him from the police force. McDonald is recovering and states he will not prosecute Scanlan. McDonald's version indicates that the affair was the result of drunken quarralsomeness on the part of drunken quarrelsomeness on the part of one or both of them in such fashion that both are equally culpable.

THE GREAT CELEBRATION.

In Honor of the Adoption of the Constitution One Hundred Years Ago.

THE PHILADELPHIA PARADE

Wonderful Processional Display of the Industries-A Round of Festivities in Which a Million

Will be Entertained. Philadelphia Times: President Kasson of the commission, said recently that the arrangements for the celebration of the 15th, 16th and 17th of September were now substantially completed. He said that the industrial parade, which contrasts the arts, industries and habits of the United States in 1877 with those at this period, would probably be the largest and decidedly the most interesting processional display on wheels ever seen in the United States. The military procession will embrace about twenty thousand troops of the National guard, with a landing party from the Atlantic squadron of the United States navy of about fifteen hundred sailors and marines, together with two troops of United States cavalry, two mounted batteries of light artillery, all under the leadership of General Sheri-dan, commanding the United States army, all these forces to be reviewed by the president and some thirty governors of the states, including all the governors of the original thirteen states.

The Memorial Day proper, the 17th, will witness a remarkable assemblage of the American people. The commission have invited upon that occasion repre-

sentatives of every department and of the state governments, representatives of all labor organizations acknowledging their allegiance to the constitution and national flag, statesmen of all political parties, representatives of American literature, art and science, inventors and capitalists whose wealth and enterprising deeds have prominently contributed to the United States. It is believed that every profession, rank, order and class of loyal Americans will be represented on THE INDEPENDENCE SQUARE MEETING.

The assembly in Independence Square will convene in the morning and the exercises at the grand stand will be opened by a choral song rendered by two sand boys of the public schools. will be continued with prayer by Bishop Potter of the diocese of New York; a brief introductory address by the president of the constitutional centennial commission and by another brief address from the president of the United States on taking the chair. Justice Miller, seon taking the chair. Justice Miller, senior justice of the supreme court of the United States, will deliver the oration of the day, which will be followed by the reading of a new national hymn, contributed for this occasion by a citizen of the United States distinguished in literature. erature. Prayer will also be offered by Cardinal Gibbons, archbishop of Balti-more. National songs and hymns by a chorus of two hundred men's voices as well as by the school boys, will be given during the exercises, The marine band of the United States navy will, under the direction of Professor Sousa, take part in the musical performances.

On the evening following the industrial parade a reception will be given to the governors. On the evening following the military review a reception will be given to the president of the United States, at which many distinguished guests from all parts of the United States will be present. Special cards for this occasion will be issued by order of the commission. Other unofficial entertainments are also offered in honor of the occasion, including a breakfast to the judges of the supreme court of the United States and a banquet to the president of the United States.

THE BIG PARADE.

Colonel A. Loudon Snowden Saturday announced the route of the great civic The procession and industrial parade. will start at Broad and Dauphin streets, and move south on Broad street to Moore, where is situated an open lot, on which the turn-table is being erected. From here the parade will countermarch on Broad street back to Dauphin.

This route meets with general appro-bation. One of the floats is fifty-one feet long. It has been decided to construct a model of a modern man-of-war at League island.

One of the most interesting displays of the civic display will be the exhibition by General James, of the Ocean Steamship company, Savannah, of a model of the first steamship that crossed the Atlantic ocean, the year 1819, and alongside of it a model of the modern steamship, with all the latest appliances for speed, comfort, and safety that exist to day. The display of the Patriotic Order Sons of America will be one of the finest in the line. At an expense of nearly \$2,000, the organization will illustrate numerous incidents of a century ago, such as Washington and his generals, continental soldiers and drum corps, floats contain-ing representations of Washington headquarters at Valley Forge, old and new school houses, the Goddess of Liberty, and Uncle Sam and the thirteen original states. The line will conclude with state and national officers, camps, councils and commanders-in-chief in full

regalia. William J. Latta, representing the Pennsylvania railroad, has consented to furnish a grand display of the improvements made during the past century in the modes of travel.

THE MILITARY.
General Philip Sheridan, who will have command of the military parade on Fri-day, September 16. The general will not be accompanied by the members of

The Fourteenth regiment of the Ohio National Guards will arrive on the morning of the 15th with a full garrison and camp equipage. They will be about 500 strong, consisting of eleven companies

and a band. The Veteran Zonave association, of New York city, will take part in the parade under the captaincy of F. L. Schaefer. They will be accompanied by a fife and drum corps. Captain Tompkins was in town recently making arrangements for the Washington cadet corps, of the Sixth battalion of N. G. of the District of Columbia.

United States Court. A brief session of United States cir-

cuit court was held in the chambers yesterday, Judge Dundy presiding. The case of Marvin vs. the Gregg Bros.' Grain company was dimissed at the costs of plaintiff. The appraisement in the case of Bidelman vs. Pearce was set aside and a new appraisement ordered, the land having twice been offered for sale, and no sale effected for want of sufficient

Judge Dundy issued the following

Ordered, That all cases pending for trial or hearing at the present May term of this court, and not continued to the November, 1887, term, by consent of the parties, shall be continued to and stand for trial on the 24th day of October of the present May adjourned term of said court. The clerk is directed to give notice of this order to the attorneys appearing for parties in said cause.

Will Not Use Horses. Dr. Hertzmann, speaking officially, denies the report that it was the intention of the Motor company to run the cars on their line temporarily with horse power. He says it has been the intention first, acknowledgements to the spectators.

last and always to use electricity as the motive power; the present systems of electric railways work well enough to give thorough satisfaction in Omaha, and it will be only a few months before they will be in expertion between will be in operation here.

A Visit to an African King. St. James Gazette: The report relative to the slave trade which has just been published contains an account of a journey which Mr. Hawes, our consul-for the territories of the African kings and chiefs in the districts adjacent to Lake Nyassa, made for the purpose of visiting the Angoni king. Some interesting information as to the beliefs and customs of the people in these parts is given. For instance, the belief amongst the natives in almost all the territories surrounding Lake Lyassa is that wizards eat the dead, and by that means get a supernatural power over their fellow creatures. The bodies of chiefs and important men are, therefore, kept until thoroughly decomposed before being buried, in order to prevent the probabil-ity of this practice being carried out in their case. Then, again, the custom pre-vailing in these territories is for the suc-Then, again, the custom precession to pass to the brother, not to the son; but a strong feeling is now being exhibited against this law by the sons of many of the powerful chiefs. One objection against the son succeeding to the father's position is that the wives and concubines of the chief become the wives and property of the successor. While in Mponda's country, Mr. Hawes was permitted to visit the interior of the tomb of the late chief, a privilege which had not yet been allowed to a European. It was stated to him that the burial was performed according to the Mohammedan rites, and that Mohammedan religion had been embraced by several of the leading young men in the country, showing the influencd that intercourse with the coast has had over the people of this territory. The grave had been dug facing nearly north and south, and the head was placed toward the north, which points in the di-retion of Mecca. The custom usual with the Yao tribes with regard to the burial of the dead is that important chiefs are buried in their capital town, and minor chiefs a little way from the town. In both cases a building is erected over the grave' Head men and common people are also buried, but the grave is simply marked by strips of white caheo, which are hung to sticks close by. Criminals and slaves are thrown into the bush to be devoured by wild animals.

Mr. Hawes was well received by Angon king, who, having heard that he had come from the queen of a great country, said he wished to do him special The king was desirous to be on honor. friendly terms with the English, and promised to give every security to missionaries. He also pledged himself to liscontinue all raids in the direction Blantyre and Zomba, and to establish at Ipimbi, his frontier town on the River Shire, a military station, to prevent any of his men from crossing over for the purpose of attacking the tribes on the opposite side. This promise to discontinue raids in the direction of Blantyre and Zomba he repeated on the following morning in the presence of his councils, and as far as possible made it binding by using the following expression: "Nikilsia zindawa zanga. Musungu, andisunile mala m'maso," the translation of which is, "if I break my word, white man, you can come and spit in my eyes." How far, the consul remarks, reliance can be placed in these promises re mains to be seen. Mr. Hawes adds:

I was much struck by the respectful manner of the people I met with in Augonitand. The whole country is under perfect control, and the greatest respect is shown to the king and to all officials. To the king's wives also the highest respect is shown on meeting them by kneel ing down. This honor is paid not only by women and children, but also by men. I may add that I experienced myself the utmost courtesy, and though hundreds of people came daily to see my camp they were never intrusive, always keeping at a respectful distance, and only approaching the tents when permission was given for them to do so. This, I am unable to state, was my experience in the other territories I had passed through, where, on the contrary, I found the people more intrusive, and occasionally, especially in the neighbor-hood of Livingstonia, overbearingly rude. It is undoubtedly owing to the despotic way of the king that Augoniland is kept under such complete control. He has absolute power, and is re-puted to be a tyrant of the most cruel nature. Disobediance of his orders is, I was told, immediately punished by death, and, indeed, trival offenses, it was stated, were sometimes treated with equal severity. During my stay in the country no acts of cruelty, either on the part of the king or on that of his officials,

came under my notice. The Angoni are armed with spears. assegal, clubs, bows and arrows, and they carry shields. A few inferior muzzle-loading firearms have been intro-duced, but have not up to the present been used in warfare. Spears and clubs are the arms in common use. As with most of the African tribes, their dress is scanty, though in this respect not less so than what is usually worn in these terri-tories. It consists, as a rule, of a loin cloth, or a piece of the skin of some animal used as a substitute. Many, however, wear, in addition, a plece of calico thrown over the shoulder, and wrapped round the body. The officials were better clothed, in some cases their covering consisting of colored cloths or scarfs. The king's wives invariably wore long coverings of blue and white calico, and the king himself wore a robe of blue cot-ton embroidered with flowers.

What Horses Can Do. A London paper, in giving an account

of an exhibition of trained horses in that

city, says: Prof. Crocker-an American,

of course-has succeeded in training

some fifteen or more of these animals, and the various feats which they perform are of a very clever and original character. The whole stage at the Avenue has been converted into a quasi circus ring, and is couered deep with sawdust. As the curtain rises the horses troop in, trotting merrily to the air "Three Little Maids from School." School commences, during which a horse, selected, apparently, on account of his mathematical attainments, finding that an example on the black is wrong, at once proceeds with exemplary zeal to rub it out. Another horse, Hugo—there is both a Victor and a Hugo in the troop—distinguishes col-ors; that is to say, he opens a desk and selects a handkerchief of the color desired by the audience. Other equally clever feats follow, and the first act—if it may be so termed—concludes with the ringing of handbells by half a dozen horses. This is both amusing and effective. In the second part of the entertainment we have some clever "see sawing" by three horses and a great court scene. The latter, though very clever, is by no means long enough to make up for the awkward "wait" which precedes it. And is it not a little too ob-viously ironical on the part of the professor to place an ass in the judge's box? There is also a fine military drill, in which the horses march two and four abreast, form companies, and make other evolutions - in fact, conduct themselves ike regular soldiers at drill. The entertainment concludes with a night scene in camp. The horses are asleep within the earthworks when reveille is sounded. They start up, fire the cannon, and fight vigorously, amid a heavy canonading from the enemy's fort. At last the mor-tars are fired and the enemy's fort is taken; the union jack is hoisted and the band plays "God Save the Queen," while the victors draw up in line and bow their

SUDDENLY ENRICHED.

How a Memphis Editor Picked Up a Fortune During the War.

Several years anterior to 1858 I had an assistant editor by the name of Frank Y. Rockett, the Y. standing for Yorick, I suppose, though if it did not, it ought to have done so, for he was a fellow of innite jest, a very correct writer, a poet of much originality, and a gentleman of high tone and high principles, but sensitive and fastidious as a woman. He was considerably older than myself, and when the war came, having always been a strong whig and union man, he re-mained in Memphis after its conquest by the federals and took no part in the bloody "wrassel" between the north and the south. His health was bad, he was utterly unfit for the hardships of a soldier's life, and though anything but a coward, fighting was not his forte. While the war was going on—as he afterward told me—he found it a desperate struggle to live for some months, although being a bachelor always, he had no one to provide for but himself. Indeed, he was only rescued from actual beggary by one of those accidents or special provi-dences—call it what you will—which you would not be able to guess in a thousand trials.

The city was crowded with federal soldiers, nearly all of Grant's army being there to be paid off. He said that on the morning after the first batch was paid off he rose very early, as was his habit, and was sauntering down the main street, immediately after the dawn of day, without a cent in his pocket; lean, ragged, and hungry, and not knowing how or where to get his next food. When in the neighborhood of the paymaster's office. office, and still nearer an all-night saloon, he spied on the sidewalk a number of wads of green paper, which, on picking up, he found to be greenbacks. That morning his treasure trove amount-

that morning his treasure trove amount-ed to nearly \$300.

This money, of course, had been dropped by the drunken soldiers paid off the day before, while roving and fight-ing among themselves the night before. Restitution was of course, next to impossible, and, said Rockett, under the circumstances hardly to be thought of by a southerner, at any rate I confiscated it as contraband of war. From this time on to the close of the war Rockett said he lived like a fighting-cock and dressed ike Solomon in all his glory. The only iling and spinning he did was to follow

e example of the early bird and give the main street and front sidewalk a close inspection before anyone else was stirring every morning after army pay-pay-day. He rarely failed to pick up less than \$100, and sometimes his findings were over \$300.

GENERAL ALBERT PIKE.

Something About an Interesting Man "A High Mason and a Historian."

General Albert Pike is always an interesting figure to the southern people on account of his literary abilities and his thoroughly southern sympathies, and he is likewise an object of interest to many people in the United States on account of his high attainments as a Mason. A gentleman who visited him in this city this week, says a Washington special to the Louisville Courier-Journal, reports General Pike living quietly on Third street near F. N. W., with an only daughter. The general is a great lover of birds, and he has so many in his sitting room that at times it is difficult to hear one's self think. Many of these birds are imported from Japan. General Pike has completed his work on the "Zendevesta," the Hindo bible. It is a prodigious work and has cost him many years of faithful and arduous labor He has a singular notion in not wanting the work to be published during his lifetime. When it is published it will be a valuable addition to the literary productions of the country and will throw considerable light on theological questions, and will doubtless show some important prallels in morals and religious ideas among the sages of India and those of Christiandom. General Pike has made and spent fortunes. It is \$100,000 from the Creek Indians for his services in securing certain land grants, and that in six months after receiving the fee he did not have \$1. In another instance he was known to have received a fee of \$20,000 and to be dead broke in thirty days. He never takes account of money, and is a most princely entertainer. It used to be his habit to give hunting parties and pay all the bills at an enor-mous cost to himself. On these expeditions it was his fancy to do the cooking himself, and it is said that he is one of the finest cooks in the country. While he is very fond of Nimrodian sports, yet in his long life he has never shot a living thing, and this made the punchase of a very fine gun by him imported from Lon-don at a cost of \$450, all the more strange, The general is in good health, consider-ing his advanced age, and enjoys an ample revenue from the Masonic fraternity, which gives him case and comfort in his old days.



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is exquisitely lovely," said Miss Brown to her friends, as she entered the drawing room, after taking a long, hot, fatiguing drive over a sandy, dusty road. "It is so Pure, Clenuly and Refreshing. I always have it with me. and as 'tis a Harmless Liquid, I can use it in a moment and get such instant relief from the Reducas, Roughness, Sullowness, Tan, Freckles and Horrid Old Skin Blemishes, caused by a Hot Sun and Dry, Harsh Winds." Ladies,

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REUNION ECHOES.

One of the Gallant Boys Who Wore the Blue

And Heard the Whisning Shot and Shell-Through the Second Bull Run and Antietam.

Among the many gallant G, A. R. boys who enjoyed the reunion held in Omaha during the past week none have seen more hot fighting than the subject of the following sketch, Mr. C. C. Palmer. Mr. Palmer, who now resides at No. 818 South Eighteenth street, enlisted at Waterttown, N. Y., for two years. After serving that time he returned home, where he quietly remained for about three months. In the meantime the battle of Gettysburg was fought, which fired Mr. Palmer with so much patriotism that he again enlisted, this time for three years. He then served until the army was finally mustered out. He fought in the second battle of Bull. Run, Antietam and numerons other fights in which his regiment was engaged. In the Bull Run fight Mr. Palmer saw his comrades on either side and in front of him fall, but himself escaped the bullets that were liying so thickly around him. To a reporter Mr. Palmer remarked: "I was pretty lucky in one way during my soldering, that is in escaping getting wounded; but in another way I was not so fortunate. In lying out at hight, with only an old torn blanket for protection, and very often not that much. I contracted numerous severe colds which gradually turned into a bad case of catarrh. I suffered with this catarrh for about twenty years, it almost destroying my hearing. I would wake in the morning with my head all stopped up and my breath so offensive that I could squreely stand the coor of it. I would have a head-splitting headache above my eyes, and, in short, I would feel so miserable that I could scarcely go to my work. I lost fiesh until I only weighed about 123 pounds. I doctored awhile for general dobility, but it did me no good. While suffering this way I notleed the advertisements of Drs. McCoy & Henry, and immediatly called on them at their offices in the Range block. They placed me under treatment and to-day I feel like a different man. I have no more headaches, my hearing is greatly improved, my head is clear, I have gained five pounds in weight in three weeks, and feel better



The above portrait of Mr. Palmer is a good likeness of that gentleman, who is at present sugaged as foreman of the cake department of the Jos. Garneau bakery, and who resides at No. 818 South Righteenth street, where he will willingly corroborate the above statements to any one who will call or address him there.

SNEEZING CATARRIL.

What It Means, How It Acts, and

What It Is. You sneeze when you get up in the morning, you try to sneeze your nose off every time you are exposed to the least draft of air. You have a fullness over the front of the forehead, and the nose feels as if there was a plug in each nostril which you cannot dislodge. You blow your nose until your ears crack, but it don't do any good, and the only result is that you succeed in setting up a very red nose and your so ceed in getting up a very red nose, and you so irritate the lining membrane of that organ that you are unable to breathethrough it at all.

that you are unable to breathe through it at all. This is a correct and not overdrawn picture of an acute attack of catarrh, or "Sneezing Catarrh" as it scalled.

Now, what does this condition indicate? First, a cold that causes mucus to be noured out by the glands in the nose; then those diseased glands are attacked by swarms of little germs.

glands are attacked by swarms of little germs—the catarrh germ—that float in the air in a locality where the disease is prevalent. These animalculae, in their efforts to find a lodgment, irritate the sensitive membrane lining the nose and nature undertakes to rid herself of them by producing a fit of sneezing.

When the nose becomes filled with thickened and diseased muons the natural channels for the introduction of air into the lungs is interfered with, and the person so effected must breather through the mouth, and by such means the throat becomes parched and dry, snoring is produced, and then the catarrhal disease gains ready access to the throat and disease gains ready access to the throat and

LEADS TO CONSUMPTION.

INTERESTING EVIDENCE OF A CONDITION NOT TO BE TRUFLED WITH.

When catarrh has existed in the head and the upper part of the throat for any length of time—tro tationt living in a district where people are subject to catarrhal affection—and the disease has been leit uncured, the catarrh invariably, sometimes slowly, extends down the windpipe and into the bronchial tubes, which tubes convey the air to the different pirts of the lungs. The tubes become affected from the swelling and the nucous arising from catarrh, and, in some instances, become plugged up, so that the air cannot get in as freely as it should. Shortness of breath follows, and the patient breathes with labor and difficulty.

In either case there is a sound of cracking, and wheezing inside the chest. At this stage of the disease the breathing is usually more rapid than when in health. The patient has also hot dishes over his body.

The pain which accompanies this condition is of a dull character, felt in the chest, behind the breast bone, or under the shoulder blade. The pain may come and go—last few days and then be absent for several others. The cough that occurs in the first stages of brouchial catarrh is dry, comes on at intervals, backing in character, and is usually most troublesome in the morning on rising, or going to hed at night and it may be in the first evidence of the disease extending into the lungs.

Sometimes there are fits of coughing induced by the tough mucus so violent as to cause vemiting. Later on the mucus that is raised, is found to contain small particles of yellow matter, which indicates that the small tubes in the lungs are now affected. With this there are often streaks of blood mixed with the mucus. In some cases the patient becomes very pale, has fever, and expectorates before any cough INTERESTING EVIDENCE OF A CONDITION NOT TO BE TRIFLED WITH.

In some cases the patient becomes very pale, has fever, and expectorates before any cough appears.
In some cases smal imasses of cheesy sub-

stance are spit up, which, when pressed be-tween the fingers, emit a bad odor. In other cases, particles of a hard, chalky nature are

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